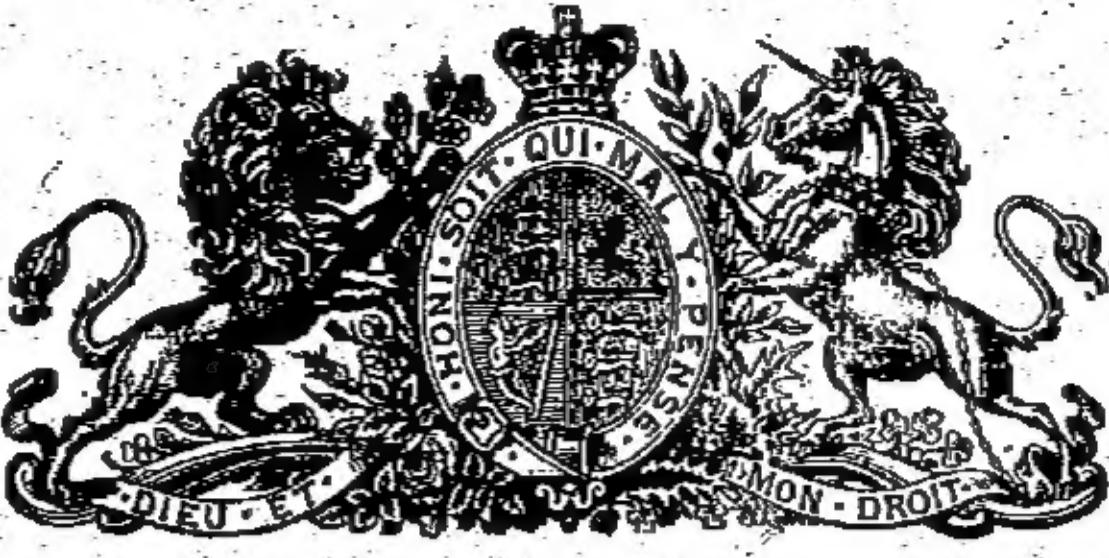


THE

## CHINA

## MAIL.



PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1544. 五十年五月十六日一千八百零六年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, 1868.

日四月廿四辰戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf

side.

Destination. Intended Despatch.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON &amp; GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON &amp; GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—WHITE &amp; BAUER, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Stratton, Drown &amp; Co. AMoy, Giles &amp; Co. Fuzhou, THOMPSON &amp; Co. Shanghai, H. FOGG &amp; Co. Macau, C. KAETH &amp; Co.

## ARRIVALS.

April 16, Ada, Brit. ship, 686, Jones, Newcastle, N.S.W., March 26, 800 tons Coal and 100 tons General.—Order.

May 16, Cleary, from Whampoa.

May 16, Mona, from Canton.

## Departures.

May 16, Lizzie Allen, for N'po and Shai.

16, Wemyss Castle, for Foochow.

16, Nellie Abbot, for Swatow.

## Clearances.

Energie, for Taku.

Java, for Swatow.

Gazelle, for Whampoa.

Yesso, for Swatow.

Gleno, for Saigon.

## Shipping Reports.

The British ship Ada, from Newcastle N.S.W., reports fine weather and light winds and calms nearly all the passage out; crossed the Line on 16th April, in long. 169° E., in China sea, fine weather and light wind till arrival in port, on 16th May; 50 days out.

## Under Despatch.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta, per Arragon Acor, on Thursday next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per Ada, on Monday next, the 18th instant, at Noon.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per Loyal on Sunday next, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Manila.—Per San Lorenzo, on Monday next, the 18th instant.

For further Arrivals, New Advertisements, &amp;c., &amp;c., see 4th page.

## New Advertisements.

## TO INVALIDS AND OTHERS.

JUST landed, ex "REIVER" from Calcutta, some very fine GUAVA JELLY in Jars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Hongkong, May 7, 1868.

M. R. GLASSE beg to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has just ERECTED a new American SODA WATER FOUNTAIN in anticipation of the hot Season just at hand. TONIC DRINKS and beverages ICE COLD and flavoured with all the various FRUIT Syrups of the purest kind can at any moment be had at

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

## PRICKLY HEAT.

THOMPSON'S Non-poisonous LOTION for Prickly Heat and Mosquito Bites, is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief.

Price, \$1 per bottle. To be had only at

THE INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, Wellington Street, nearly opposite the R.C. Cathedral.

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

## EASTLACK &amp; WINN,

Surgeon Dentists, HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI

DR. WINN desires to say to his Patients that he has RETURNED from Shanghai.

Office hours from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, in 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

## NOTICE.

With reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows—

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

GENTLEMEN.—

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or such less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on Allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after Allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Dues of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

## FOR LONDON.

The Ocean Steam-ship Co.'s

Steamer "AGAMEMNON"

or "ACHILLES,"

of 1,550 Tons Register, will load New Tea at Foochow and be despatched shortly after the Clippers. The steamer will call here for one day only.

Applications for space from this to be made immediately, and Shipping Orders will be granted to applicants, should there be room on arrival in the order of their application, and according to the nature of their cargo.

Rate of Freight, £6.6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

BIRLEY &amp; CO.

Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

## SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Su-

perior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,

Proprietor.

Breakfast, 9 A.M.

Tiffin, 1 P.M.

Dinner, 7 P.M.

Refreshments provided at all hours.

Regular Daily Mess at \$30 per month.

The undermentioned Papers are filed—

China Mail, Daily Press, China Express,

Illustrated London News, Punch, Engineer,

Scientific American, China Painter.

HONGKONG, May 4, 1868.

## ICED DRINKS.

Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE above Hotel is now open, where

Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation.

Private Rooms for Dinner parties.

Breakfast from 9 to 10 A.M.

Tiffin, 1 to 2 P.M.

Dinner at 7 P.M.

N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on

Saturday, the 7th instant.

CHAS. S. DUGGAN,

Manager.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

## PORTRAITS.

M. R. THOMSON is prepared to take

PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial

Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 11, 1868.

## RASPBERRY, Strawberry, Rose, Cur-

rant, Cherry and various other

SYRUPS made from real Fruit and bottled

in the south of France, can be had at—

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

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VOL. XXIV. No. 1544. 民六月十五年八十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, 1868.

日四月廿四辰戌寅

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUUM.

char.—etc., on Pedder's Wharf side.

Destination	Intended Dispatch
Saigon, Suez, &c.	17th, 10 a.m.
Swatow, &c.	
Melbourne and Sydney	
Melbourne and Sydney	Early
Taku	
Saigon	
Newchwang	
Portland	Early
San Francisco	Immediate
Saigon	
Tamani	
San Francisco	
Manila	
San Francisco	Early
Puget Sound	Early
Illoilo	
London	
Foochow	
San Francisco	
Hamburg	
London	
Tientsin	
New York	Early
Tientsin	
Swatow, &c.	
San Francisco	
in Harbour on May 8.	
Consignees or Agents.	
Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Captain	
Gibson & Co	
Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Order	
Blair & Co	
Frazer & Co	
Order	
Sieben & Co	
Russell & Co	

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, Gordon &amp; Gotech, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—Gordon &amp; Gotech, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—White &amp; Bauer, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Swatow, Drown &amp; Co., Amoy, Giles &amp; Co., Foochow, Thompson &amp; Co., Shanghai, 11, Fuzhou &amp; Co., Macau, C. Kalkuth &amp; Co.

## Arrivals.

April 15, Ada, Brit. ship, 686, Jones, Newcastle, N. S. W., March 20, 800 tons Coal and 100 tons General Order.

May 10, Génève, from Whampoa.

May 16, Mung, from Canton.

## Departures.

May 16, Léon Aden, for N'po and Shui.

16, Empress Castle, for Foochow.

16, N'le Aden, for Swatow.

## Clearances.

Empire, for Tai-nu.

Jade, for Swatow.

Gazelle, for Whampoa.

Yesso, for Swatow.

Génève, for Saigon.

## Shipping Reports.

The British ship Ada, from Newcastle N. S. W., reports fine weather and light winds and calms nearly all the passage out; crossed the Line on 16th April, in long. 130° E.; in China sea fine weather and light wind till arrival in port, on 16th May; 69 days out.

## Under Dispatch.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per Ararat, April, on Thursday next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per Aden, on Monday next, the 18th instant, at Noon.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per Yesso, on Sunday next, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Manila.—Per San Lorenzo, on Monday next, the 18th instant.

For further Arrivals, New Advertisements, &amp;c., &amp;c., see 4th page.

## New Advertisements.

THE BRITISH SHIP "EVEREST," EVER FOOCHEW, Will leave on Tuesday, the 19th instant.

For Freight at low rates, apply to GILMAN &amp; Co.

F. R. AMOY. The First-class North German Barque "TEKLI," Kien, Master, will be despatched on the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Wm. PUSTAU &amp; Co.

Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

## FOR LONDON:

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s Steamer "AGAME-NOON" or "ACHILLES."

of 1,350 Tons Register, will load New Tea at Foochow and be despatched shortly after the Clippers. The steamer will call here for one day only.

Applications for space from this to be made immediately, and Shipping Orders will be granted to applicants, should there be room on arrival in the order of their application, and according to the nature of their cargo.

Rate of Freight, £6.0 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

BIRLEY &amp; Co., Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

SCHLIDT &amp; VOLKMAN ESTATE. A SECOND and final Dividend of 2½ per cent., having become available, Creditors of the above Estate, whose claims have been acknowledged by the Trustees are requested to apply for payment of the said Dividend on their respective Claims at the Office of Messrs. Wm. PUSTAU &amp; Co., whom also a final statement of accounts will be open for inspection until the 30th of June, A. D.

AD. JOOST, O. C. BEHN, for the Trustees.

Hongkong, May 11, 1868. 30m

## PORTRAITS.

MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other PHOTOGRAPHS, Room, Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 11, 1868.

RASPBERRY, Strawberry, Rose, Currant, Cherry and various other SYRUPS made from real fruit and bottled in the south of France, can be had at THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

## New Advertisements.

TO INVALIDS AND OTHERS. JUST landed, ex "REIVER" from Calcutta, some very fine GUAVA JELLY in jars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Hongkong, May 7, 1868.

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Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

## PRICKLY HEAT.

HOPKINS' Non-poisonous LOTION for Prickly Heat and Mosquito Bites, is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief. Price, \$1 per bottle. To be had only at the INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, Wellington Street, nearly opposite the R. C. Cathedral.

Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

## EASTLACK &amp; WINN,

Surgeon-Dentists

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI

D. WINN desires to say to his Patients that he has RETURNED from Shanghai.

Office hours from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IS 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

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To the General Manager and Consulting Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

GENTLEMEN.—

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and further undertake to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST of the "WISCH STEAM BAKER," begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of SOFT BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also SHIP BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on board or baked in quantities as above notice.

Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also Corn and Rye MEALS, HOMINY,

CORN STARCH, BICARBONATE, SODA, SALT and CREAM TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

No. 2.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATTHESON &amp; Co., General Managers

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE,

A WEEKLY MISCELLANY ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS, CONDUCTED BY

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

No. 6, May 2d, 1868.

CONTINUED.

ROUND HONGKONG IN THE D-IBY (Illustrated).

MANIFESTATIONS—LETTER WRITTEN BY

ME HOME FOR THE INQUISITION AT

ROME.

A FRIEND OF HER BROTHER, A NOVELLETTE,

CH. V.

SENSATION POLITY.

THE STREET LETTER-WRITER (Illustrated).

A TRIP TO JAPAN.

PASSING EVENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COURSE OF "THE DAISY" OFF KOWLOON IN THE EARLY MORNING.

THE STREET LETTER-WRITER.

Subscription, \$7.50 per quarter, payable in advance.

Hongkong, Norelco &amp; Sons; Shanghai, A. H. de Carvalho; London, W. Allen &amp; Co.; Paris, O. Bonnaud.

Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

THE HARBOUR RACE postponed from the

Meeting held in November last, will take place SATURDAY, May 30th.

Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

HOWARD HODGES,

Hon. Sec. H. S. B.

Hongkong, May 6, 1868. 30m

NOTICE.

RESPECTABLE MAN in a good position, residing in this Colony, aged 30

Years, is desirous of obtaining a MATRIMONIAL PARTNER. Address "China," care of Office of this Paper. The strictest confidence may be relied upon.

CHARLES S. DUGGAN,

Manager.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE above Hotel is now open, where

Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation.

Breakfast from 9 to 10 A.M.

Tiffin at 1 to 2 P.M.

Dinner at 7 P.M.

N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on

Saturday, the 7th instant.

CHAS. S. DUGGAN,

Manager.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

## HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, 1868.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.  
HAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collin and L. Jauvray & Co.'s Association Vis-  
ciale.  
CLARET, real Chateau Margaux.  
Haut Bages.  
L. Esparre Duron.  
BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martel's in  
1 dozen cases.  
BEER and PORTER in bottle.  
BUTTER (Platts) in kegs.  
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow  
METAL, 20/28 with NAILS.  
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

HENDRIE, PLESS & LUXIN's Fine As-  
sortiment of PARFUMES.  
DAWSON & Sons' BOOTS.  
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by  
JULES EUIZELLE,  
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.  
Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
MUNTS Patent Yellow METAL  
SHEATHING, from 20 to 24 oz.  
Composition NAILS, Brown Sheathing  
FELT at LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

EX-STEAMER.  
YON SAUSAGES in best condition.  
CHEESE and HAMS.  
Assorted French CONFETIONERY.  
Malgas RAISINS in bottles and tins.  
ALMONDS in shells.  
Pealed ALMONDS in tins.  
ELEM FIGS in tins.  
PRUNES in bottle.  
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS,  
at LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE,  
in 2 Volumes, by Revd. JUSTUS  
DOOLITTLE, is For Sale at Messrs LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.  
Price, \$6.00.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-69

FOR SALE.  
YELLOW METAL and NAILS, 18 to  
23 oz.  
Superior CLARET, St. PIERRE, 1852.  
Superior CHAMPAGNE, H. PIPER &  
Co., carts blanche.  
SPIRITS OF WINE, in Boxes of 1 doz.  
Bottles. RAYNAL & Co.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Munt  
and Vivians. JOHN BURD & Co.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
Just arrived.  
2 BROADWOOD'S GRAND PIANOS, may  
be had at Wholesale Price.  
Address "A." Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

STEAM COALS.  
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board.  
ENGLISH—Londonerry West Hartley,  
West Hartley.  
WELSH—Blaenavon Marthym.  
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

NOTICE.  
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.  
THE Hulk CELESTIAL, as she now lies  
at Aberdeen, in good order, well  
found, and suitable for a floating store or  
residence.

For particulars, apply to JNO. S. LAPRAIK,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

FOR SALE,  
Ex late Arrivals.  
PRIME California CHEESE.  
Do. Gruyere Do.  
Do. California BUTTER.  
100 barrels PRIME Hamburg Meas PORK.  
Prima Westphalia HAMS, at  
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
A FEW cases of very superior SHERRY,  
just received ex "Channel Queen."  
H. Superior Amontillado SHERRY  
VS A in 3 doz. cases.  
H. Superior Oloroso SHERRY in 2  
doz. cases.  
H. Extra Superfine SHERRY in 2  
doz. cases.  
H. Quarter-casks (cased) Superior  
Oloroso SHERRY.  
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, January 27, 1868.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.  
HARMONIUMS and other Musical  
INSTRUMENTS.  
Christy Minstrel' SONGS. Pianoforte  
OPERAS.  
VIOLIN and other STRINGS, &c., &c.  
INSTRUMENTS tuned and repaired.  
C. WAGNER,  
23, Hollywood Road.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1867. 2au-68

IN-URANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.  
The Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong and China for  
the above Company, are prepared to grant  
Policies at Current Rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.  
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.  
The Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Office, are pre-  
pared to grant Policies against FIRE, on  
the usual Terms and Conditions.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be  
obtained on application to ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

## Insurances.

## NOTICE.

THE following Resolutions having refer-  
ence to Insurance in Hongkong; adopted  
at a Meeting in London of the various  
Fire Insurance Companies represented in  
Hongkong and by the Hongkong Fire In-  
surance Company, are circulated for general  
information:—

1st.—That in future, the rates for short  
periods be calculated as follows:

Not exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above 6 months, the full Annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents, North British and Mercantile  
Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROM and after this date the following  
Rates will be charged in Short Period

Insurance, viz.—  
Not exceeding one month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above 6 months, the full Annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents, North British and Mercantile  
Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and semi-detached  
Dwelling-Houses removed

from Town, and their Con-  
tents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used  
strictly as such, and their  
Contents,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Above three months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above six months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

2nd.—That Petroleum and its Products  
should be stored by themselves in build-  
ings constructed in conformity with the  
following regulations:

"The Building to be of Ground Floor  
only, constructed of Brick or Stone,  
with Tile, Slate or Metal roof, such  
roof to have apertures for the pur-  
pose of ventilation, the whole of  
such building, to be sunk at least  
two feet below the surface of the  
road or street, or in the event of  
the floor not being sunk, then, any  
openings in the walls of said build-  
ing to be built up to the height of  
at least three feet above the level of  
the road or street, in order to pro-  
tect the petroleum, gas, flowing  
out of the building in case of fire.

3rd.—That Saltpetre and Nitrates should  
be stored in like manner in build-  
ings of substantial structure (without  
internal wood work) appropriated ex-  
clusively to such articles.

4th.—That the rate for the foregoing arti-  
cles be not less than (2%) two per  
cent per annum.

5th.—That Gunpowder should be stored in  
some fitting place either on shore  
or in the Bay, under proper regulations  
and at sufficient distance from all other  
property.

6th.—That a clause be inserted in every  
policy covering ordinary godowns, de-  
claring that Petroleum and its pro-  
ducts, Saltpetre, Nitrates and Gun-  
powder, are not deposited therein.

7th.—That the foregoing regulations re-  
garding the storage of goods do come  
into operation on and after the 6th  
July next.

8th.—That no Insurances on Chinese  
Houses shall in future be taken at a  
lower rate than (2%) two and a half  
per cent per annum.

Hongkong, April 6, 1868.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company,  
and General Managers

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents China Fire Insurance Company,  
Imperial Fire Insurance Company,  
Phoenix Assurance Company,  
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance  
Company.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company are  
prepared to grant Fire and Marine  
Insurance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following Rates will be charged in  
future for short period Insurances,

viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE  
CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Fire and Marine  
Insurance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

The following Rates will be charged in  
future for short period Insurances,

viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in  
future for short period Insurances,

viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY AND LONDON.

THE following Rates will be charged for  
Short Period Insurances:

One month,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

Three months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

Six months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

12 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

2 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

3 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

4 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

5 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

6 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

7 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

8 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

9 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

10 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

11 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

12 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

13 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

14 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

15 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

16 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "

17 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  " "



## Shipping.

FOR VICTORIA & PORT TOWNSEND,  
(Puget Sound.)  
The British Ship  
"SARAH MARCH,"  
Captain Morton, will have  
early despatch above.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, May 6, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.  
The A 1 British Barque  
"ATREVIDA,"  
Captain Bissett, having the  
greater portion of her cargo  
engaged, will have quick  
despatch as above.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ROZARIO & Co.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

STEAM TO  
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship  
"FORMOSA,"  
will have quick despatch for the above  
port.

W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.  
Taking cargo for Nagasaki and Yokohama  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship  
"ADEN,"

will leave for the above places at Noon, on  
MONDAY, the 18th instant.

W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

18my

STEAM TO  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND  
YOKOHAMA.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-Ship  
"ELLORA,"

will leave for the above places about 24  
hours after the arrival of the next English  
Mail.

W. MACAULAY,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

18my

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. "ARRATON APCAR" from  
GALCUTTA.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed  
that the same will be landed and stored in the godowns of the Under-signed, Cotton and Salpetre at Wanchai, Opium in Aberdeen Street, and will all be ready for delivery and after the 15th instant. The cargo is stored at vessel's expense but at shipper's risk.

All cargo not taken delivery of before the 20th inst., will be charged godown rent for as follows: Opium \$1 per cwt per month, Cotton 10c. per bale per month, Salpetre 5c. per pound per month.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents S. S. "Arraton Apacar,"  
Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

19my

"WINDWARD" from NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Those having the option of delivery at this port are requested to state at once, at which port delivery will be taken. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Hongkong, May 5, 1868.

The following cases have been landed  
and stored at the risk and expense of  
the Consignees, who are requested to take  
immediate delivery.

Ex "Tigre," 5th December, 1867.

1 Basket Teas.

Ex "Donat," 7th January, 1868.

1 Case Paper.

Ex "Imperatrice," 7th April.

8 Cases Liquors.

Ex "Tigre," 3rd May.

Do Rustane, 1 Parcel Gold.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, May 15, 1868.

18my

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
WE have authorized Mr. CLAES BUDDER  
to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
R. ELLIOTT & CO. in our Firm, ceased  
on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
R. ELLIOTT & CO. in our Firm, ceased  
on the 31st March, 1868.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1868.

18my

NOTICE.

M. R. RYLEY HOLME has been admitted  
a partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

18my

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
BURFORD PALLISTER KANZEE in our  
Firms in Hongkong and Shanghai ceased  
on the 27th of October last, and the business  
hitherto carried on by us at this place is  
closed from this date.

P. F. C. MA & Co.

Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

21m

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on the  
1st day of November, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

18-68

NOTICE.

M. R. THOMAS PYKE has this day been  
admitted a Partner in our Firm.

BLIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.  
M. R. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to  
sign our Firm for prosecution from  
this date.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

M. R. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD  
was admitted a Partner in our Firm  
on 1st January, 1868.

J. M. MCDONALD & Co.,  
Shipwrights.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE connection of the Undersigned with  
the Firm of MESSRS. THOS. HUNT & Co.  
causes from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Mr. GEORGE F.  
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the  
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this  
Port.

S. L. PHELPS,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

M. R. MURRAY FORBES is authorized  
to sign our name at Canton from  
this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

M. R. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD  
will undertake the business of  
my Marine Surveying at this port.

H. J. DRING,  
Marine Surveyor.

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the  
business hitherto carried on by  
H. J. DRING, Esq. at Foochow will be  
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,  
Chop Min,  
Pagoda Anchorage,  
Foochow.

August 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at  
present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASON.  
Occupation can be had in a few weeks.  
Application can be made to Mr. MASON at  
the Albany.

Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

TO LET.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at  
present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASON.

Occupation can be had in a few weeks.  
Application can be made to Mr. MASON at  
the Albany.

Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at  
present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASON.  
Occupation can be had in a few weeks.  
Application can be made to Mr. MASON at  
the Albany.

Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
J. C. SAUNDERS in our Firm ceased  
on the 1st March, 1868.

CHARLES RIVINGTON,  
At Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office,  
Stanley Street.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
J. C. SAUNDERS in our Firm ceased  
on the 1st March, 1868.

CHARLES RIVINGTON,  
At Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office,  
Stanley Street.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.  
J. C. SAUNDERS in our Firm ceased  
on the 1st March, 1868.

CHARLES RIVINGTON,  
At Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office,  
Stanley Street.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

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Stanley Street.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

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Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

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on the 1st March, 1868.

CHARLES RIVINGTON,  
At Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office,  
Stanley Street.

## OUR SERVICES ON SUNDAYS

IN HONGKONG.  
IN'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11  
—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colo-  
nial. Afternoon 5 o'clock.—Rev.

CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. D. B.  
Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Even-  
ing, 8 P.M.

EPHES' MISSION CHAPEL.—(Ser-  
vices—Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—  
Rev. Warren, Rev. Le Sain, Yuen,  
3 o'clock.—The same.

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Welling-  
ton, Very Rev. T. Raimondi, P.P.  
the morning, at 5.30; 1st Mass.,  
Mass.; 6.30, Service in English, by  
T. B. Bignold; 7, 3rd Mass.;  
Mass with Sermon in Portuguese;  
Mass. In the afternoon, at 1,  
Portuguese; by the Rev. S. J. M.,  
in Portuguese; 6, Breviary.

ANGELUS.—XAVIER'S CHAPEL.—Spring  
In the morning, at 7, Mass with  
Chinese, by the Rev. P. Yaw,  
Roman Catholic Reformatory;  
Rev. B. Vigano. Service at

FOUNDERING HOUSE.—Services in  
the language, by Pastor E. Kitzke,  
Sunday, at half past ten & 1, in  
the Berlin Foundering House.

HOME.—Evening Service, at  
Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.

ADELPHIAN SYNAGOGUE.—Lynd-  
hurst. Services at 3 P.M. every

## THE CHINA MAIL.

DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

## ASIATIC PRISONERS.

ary into the death of Abdool suggests some reflections upon the principles involved in maintaining discipline with Asiatics. There known tendency upon the part of men to rush into extremes subjects which arouse a sentiment, as to the treatment of an race; and while it is undeniable that the oppressed, it becomes a source of extreme to those who are considered as oppressors. With the actual case inquiry we have nothing to do, and while it is undeniable that Saunders has done much to mitigate sufferings of the oppressed, it becomes a source of extreme to those who are considered as oppressors.

In the present stage of the we are unable, even if desirous, an opinion on the merits of the should we, under any circumstances upon it, so long as the accused was a matter of uncertainty. But the event gives us an opportunity of referring to the general usage, as regards the coercion of prisoners, quite apart from the of whether the deceased met his accident or crime on the part of the keepers.

not be denied that the difficult prison discipline is immensely great when the subjects dealt with are a race intellectually and physically below the similar strata of populations. Sad as are the which have been made known, degradation to which the lowest of British subjects descend, there even amongst the Arabs of our on a certain capability of enjoying the more "act of existence pain," which is almost entirely in the similarly-chested Asiatic confinement without any occurrence, upon a diet just sufficient to support healthy life, is to most our lowest criminal class more than the hardest labor. Except perhaps exist but they only come into rule, which is admitted by all we studied prison life in England, moreover a certain capability of on amongst this class which leads to comprehend that good behaviour in privileges; may it frequently be that the most dangerous and blackguardly portion of our prisoners that which most quickly learns by temporary good behaviour. We think in these two points that the difference lies between Europe and Asiatics. The latter appear satisfied with a mere painless existence their usual avenues of occurrence—robbery, gambling, &c.—and, they seem quite incapable of comprehension of that calculating behaviour which (no matter how powerfully tends to render discipline practicable in Europe than in Asia. Not, comparatively speaking, Asiatic so amenable to the influence of purely sensual pleasures as European. Though he will eat upon occasion he will maintain indifference to meagre fare, provided it just suffices to support the vital power. He but little intoxicating liquor, when he has the opportunity, and the deprivation which naturally him is that of opium, should be abstained from it. For these and other reasons too numerous to upon there is less "hold" upon Asiatic than upon the European, and the difficulty of communication through an interpreter and the hatred he feels towards us, add to our want of power over criminals. Hence the difficulty dealing with them satisfactorily is reasonably increased.

we are but two agencies which can right to bear upon prisoners—hope, fear. The former leads to good, the latter to bad, and however distant or vague the

"hope" may be. The latter enforces it, in some cases by a tinge of moral disgrace such as the dread of additional disgrace before companions, but generally by a dread of physical suffering. It is not too much to say that the latter is almost the only lever for working upon the feelings of the Asiatic prisoner, and that only by the infliction of nervous pain. We draw this distinction because many things which cause physical suffering to the European, are matters of indifference to the Asiatic. And more than that it is confidently asserted by many medical men that Asiatics "feel pain less," than, i.e. their nervous system is less sensitive than that of the European; and this brings us to the object we have in view—the measures which may legitimately be resorted to, in order to utilize this dread of pain on the part of Asiatics as a means of discipline. The foregoing remarks seem to us the basis from which any consideration of the question must start. But to follow them out and thence deduce the necessary power which should be vested in the Gaol authorities, and define the limits beyond which that power should not extend would be to trench too nearly upon the considerations which must come before the Jury if the Turnkeys implicated in the case before referred to be committed for trial. As it is we content ourselves with endeavouring to point out the differences which exist between the available agencies in dealing with the two classes of prisoners who occupy the Colonial Gaol. Whatever the result of the present enquiry, we may hope that some general clearly-defined system will be established for the treatment of prisoners without reference to the necessary discretion which must still remain in the hands of the Governor of the Gaol. When the present case has been decided, we shall endeavour to point out the measures which appear to us most suitable to the

end in view.

The above article was written before the evidence adduced at the inquest to-day, came before us. It must therefore be understood not to have any special reference to the facts disclosed.—ED. C. M.]

## LOCAL.

HERE is another letter for "Union" lying at the office of this paper, directed in a female handwriting. We shall be happy to deliver it to the proper applicant, or to his order, provided his orthography is as correct as ever.

PAPERS by the *Adv.*, from Newcastle, confirm the hopes of Prince Alfred's perfect convalescence. He has been ordered home, but the *Adv.* tells us, it is said, proceeds on her original cruise.

Our little Chinese contemporary of Canton presents an unusually lively appearance this week, being embellished with woodcuts of artificial arms and legs with a descriptive paragraph. It further records the wounding of Prince Alfred, &c.

A BRITISH clipper-ship is signalled off Green Island with Misses Gibb, Livingston's flag. We are unable to get her report before going to press.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.—*(Before Mr. Gudlock.)—LAURENT FROM NEW HOTEL.*—Mr. R. Scull, stoker-boat at the New Hotel, charged two coolies (one of whom is house-coolie) at the Hotel with larceny of bread, &c. It appears that a system of pilfering has been daily carried on for some time, so much so that a constable is now placed there. Yesterday, the second prisoner was observed coming out of the gate, when the policeman examined him, and found upon him four leaves of bread and a quantity of loaf sugar. House-coolie admitted having given the bread to the captured coolie, and pleaded the "old custom" that servants were entitled to everything that was left—fresh bread and loaf-sugar included, as the case might be—in order that they might either consume it or give it to their friends.—The Indian constable, deposed to having intercepted the second prisoner with the bread and sugar produced. The first prisoner (house-coolie) was also given into his custody.—Second prisoner said that the bread was stale—upon which his Worship advised that gentleman to make no harm by telling falsehoods. He (2nd prisoner) did not think it a very serious offence; he had been only a few days in the hotel.—House-coolie pleaded that the second prisoner, his relation, was going by steamer at 2 P.M.; and as the bread and sugar had been left that morning, he thought that he was not doing very wrong by giving it to his relative for tiffin on board the steamer.—Mr. Scull gave the house-coolie a very good character, and that the prisoners were brought up more as an example and a warning to others apparently engaged in a system of pilfering.—His Worship therefore said that he was glad that so good a character was given him of the first prisoner; and he did not wish to put a man like him in Gaol, although he always severely punished thefts by domestic servants. He would fine him \$2, and discharge the second prisoner. Had it been a charge of robbing, or such like, he would have punished the house-coolie very severely.

The usual array of unguic cases were brought forward; this time at the instance of Inspector Livingston. One was for putting shavings in the gutter by an alleged carpenter in Street; but the alleged carpenter stated that he was no carpenter. The inspector said that there were carpenters working in the place, at all events. His Worship said that the inspector should be more careful; he did not say that he was in a somewhat "rough and ready" humour; but he must get more careful statements. Adjourned for further enquiry.

One servant (Chinese) in the employ of Mr. Anderson, broker, was charged with having failed to report his employment to the Registration Office. Mr. Osmund stated that Mr. Anderson had fourteen servants, none of whom were registered; he had summoned two of them as an example. Fined \$6.

Eight coolie house keepers were charged, by summons, with having kept coolie houses without registering the same. Fine only

appeared, and each one swore that the houses were registered; but this statement P. C. Hastings disproved most conclusively. Upon his Worship fined two of the defendants \$10, and the other three \$5 each. This overcrowding (some of them had thirty men in their house) was the cause of most men of the evils of the Colony.

A 5th constable was summoned by Louie Kwei (an interpreter of the Court) for having thrown stones at him, but as complainant was an officer of the Court, his Worship thought it would be better take the case to Mr. Dean. The Magistrate added that he seldom would go into cases against the Police, unless they called for severe punishment.

Mr. Dean had power to give fourteen days or to impose a heavy fine. The case was referred to Mr. Dean accordingly.

Mr. Breton (for Mr. Caldwell) applied for a re-hearing of the case reported yesterday of robbery of vegetables at Kowloon, on behalf of one of the prisoners named Lei Asuan, a sub-contractor at the Admiralty works on the peninsula.

Mr. Breton said that he was a man of very good character, was the most respectable of the stone-cutting brethren, and was not at all likely to risk his character and liberty for a few cabbages.

Mr. Dives, foreman at Government works at Kowloon, stated that prisoner was very regular at his work, and had a son of his leg at present, which prevented him from working. Akum, the head contractor, said he had known Asuan for a few months, and that he was not able to work owing to a sore.

Another head-coolie said that Asuan was at the Government matched during the time that the robbery was committed. The Inspector apprehended Asuan in the matched, where the latter was sitting down.—Inspector Shead, who had charge of the case, said that he arrested Asuan on the green half-way between the matched and the Police Station.—The case was adjourned to half-past ten Wednesday; and the last witness (head-coolie) was ordered to be secured in \$25.

The case of the robbery of \$270 from the 2d Officer of the steamer *Yess* was resumed. It was forthcoming, and as the prisoner had been detained a long time in custody, the Magistrate said he would discharge the prisoner, but at the same time would require security for \$250 for three months.

ANOTHER ESCAPE.—Lokong 32 was charged with neglect of duty, inasmuch as he allowed a prisoner to escape from the verandah of the Court, whilst doing some cleaning work for the European Usher of the Court. It appeared that he had charge of three prisoners, but that he had to go and look after two, while the one who escaped was left cleaning a window in the north verandah; and, according to the lokong, prisoner was supposed to be under Mr. Saunders' temporary charge when he got away. Mr. Hurst, gaol warden, stated that it was not customary to send turnkeys with prisoners detailed off for cleaning duty. Mr. Saunders said that this was done once a week. He went to dinner, as he never fancied himself in charge of the prisoners; he did not know that he was responsible for the cleaning of the Court, and had always had prisoners to clean it, and never had an escape before. Witness admitted that he was a constable, but denied that the prisoner, or any one of them, were given to him charge. When he went to dinner, all three were in the verandah.—This was denied by the lokong, who was backed up by the Superintendent of Police, who maintained that the lokong's story was consistent.—His Worship observed that Sir Saunders appeared not to blame, in so far as he did not seem to know that it was his duty as a constable to look after a prisoner, or to get more than one lokong to look after three prisoners. He did not know what regulations might in future be made regarding the cleaning of the Court by prisoners; but he supposed Mr. Deane would see to that. As for the prisoner, he would leave him to Mr. Deane. As Mr. Deane, however, refused to have anything to do with the matter, his Worship ordered the lokong to Gaol for 7 days, but afterwards gave him the option of a fine of \$5.

DEATH IN THE GAOL.

ADJOURNED INQUIST.

The adjourned inquest upon the body of Abul Khan—who died in Gaol on 13th instant, from the effects, as stated, of a severe beating inflicted by two Gaol turnkeys with two canes—was resumed this afternoon before the Coroner and the Jury.

Messrs. Wagner, da Silva, and F. Smith, Mr. Toller appeared to watch the turnkeys, Giles and Farn; and the latter were also present.

DEATH IN THE GAOL.

ADJOURNED INQUIST.

The adjourned inquest upon the body of Abul Khan—who died in Gaol on 13th instant, from the effects, as stated, of a severe beating inflicted by two Gaol turnkeys with two canes—was resumed this afternoon before the Coroner and the Jury.

Mr. Douglas, recalled, said that he was now certain that the man did not walk; he was, in his first examination, under the impression that he did walk. Imagined he had two strokes on his back or front, and cried, "Stop, stop!" Afterwards heard that Turnkey Curroford gave two strokes on the buttocks of deceased with the rattan produced. Curroford, Badger, and another were near deceased when witness came out of his office. By the Coroner, as to the discipline of convicts and turnkeys on the works, he said that he was not doing very wrong by giving it to his relative for tiffin on board the steamer.—Mr. Scull gave the house-coolie a very good character, and that the prisoners were brought up more as an example and a warning to others apparently engaged in a system of pilfering.—His Worship therefore said that he was glad that so good a character was given him of the first prisoner; and he did not wish to put a man like him in Gaol, although he always severely punished thefts by domestic servants. He would fine him \$2, and discharge the second prisoner. Had it been a charge of robbing, or such like, he would have punished the house-coolie very severely.

The usual array of unguic cases were brought forward; this time at the instance of Inspector Livingston. One was for putting shavings in the gutter by an alleged carpenter in Street; but the alleged carpenter stated that he was no carpenter.

The inspector said that there were carpenters working in the place, at all events. His Worship said that the inspector should be more careful; he did not say that he was in a somewhat "rough and ready" humour; but he must get more careful statements. Adjourned for further enquiry.

One servant (Chinese) in the employ of Mr. Anderson, broker, was charged with having failed to report his employment to the Registration Office. Mr. Osmund stated that Mr. Anderson had fourteen servants, none of whom were registered; he had summoned two of them as an example. Fined \$6.

Eight coolie house keepers were charged, by summons, with having kept coolie houses without registering the same. Fine only

times in the ribs. Witness could not identify the European who had done it, though the turnkeys and other prisoners in charge (five) were paraded before him. He swore that Giles was not the man who struck the deceased. The stick was about the length of a walking-stick. Has seen the deceased in Gaol, as he (witness) was once there. (Mr. Douglas explained that witness had been two or three times in Gaol, and had been dismissed from the Police Force for misconduct.) Mr. Dean said that he was convicted not long since for unlawful possession of Police accoutrements. Giles is not the man who struck deceased.

Mr. Douglas here remarked that Giles, in Diaries, his presence, had already admitted having struck deceased.

Chung Koon, a prisoner in Victoria Gaol, now serving a term of six years for robbery, said that deceased was chained to him on Wednesday last at the works. In the morning deceased seemed sick, and could scarcely walk, and about nine o'clock he got worse. About half-past nine, one of the turnkeys beat him with a rattan; the turnkey's name is Giles. (Identified the cane produced.) Giles struck deceased about twenty or thirty times, because he would not work; and deceased would not get up, although Giles told him to do so. Turnkey did not strike deceased until he refused to get up. Far also struck deceased four or five times with a rattan. Deceased was not struck very hard. Witness brought him back in a wheel-barrow. Deceased was sick; he knew that, because he had not eaten anything for four or five days. All he said was, "No can, no can; I'm sick." Turnkey Badger accompanied witness to gaol, and helped him in with deceased. Saw no one beat deceased after he was brought into the Gaol. Did not see the Indian (last witness) speak to Giles at any time on Wednesday.

By Mr. Douglas (who wished to be very particular) the rattan cane is the same which Giles used when beating deceased.

Turnkey Badger, swore, said that he was on duty in the gaol in which deceased was, and that he was not able to work owing to a sore.

Another head-coolie said that deceased was sick.

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## DESTRUCTION OF THE MADRID INQUISITION.

Some years ago, at a temperance meeting in the South, there arose a tall, erect and vigorous speaker, with the glow of health in his face. He said: "You see before you a man 70 years old. I have fought two hundred battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse-flesh with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt, I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head; feet blistered in the scorching sand, with eyes, nostril, and mouth filled with dust, and with thirst so tormenting that I tore open the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood! Do you ask, how could I survive all these horrors? I answer, that, next to the kind providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigour, to the fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life."

I at once inquired the name of the speaker, and learned that it was Colonel Lehmanousky, of whose lectures on the Life and Character of Napoleon I had read accounts. I felt a desire to become further acquainted with his strange history. And a slight accident which he met with the very next day, caused him to become my patient, and so afforded me the desired opportunity. So soon as I relieved the pain which he suffered, he entered freely into a conversation from which I gathered the following facts:

He had formerly been an officer under Napoleon, but had become a minister of the Lutheran Church. He remembered all the scenes of Bonaparte's times, and described them with wonderful interest. He was indeed a remarkable man; for, although past threescore and ten, he retained the erect posture and firm step, and the activity of an officer of fifty. His skin had all the softness and delicacy of middle life, while the vigor of his gigantic frame, the quickness of his eye, and the power of his voice, all indicated that it would have been no difficult thing for him, had circumstances rendered it necessary, to resume his place upon the war-horse, and again lead forth his troops to the deadly combat. His lectures I had heard represented as intensely interesting. Such I can well conceive that they were, for, besides possessing a memory of remarkable tenacity, and an unusually ready utterance, he had means, such as perhaps no other living man, certainly none in this country possessed, of knowing the men and things whereof he spoke. His acquaintance with Bonaparte commenced on his first entering the army, when he found himself a private soldier under the distinguished man as his captain. For twenty-three years he served with him in stations of trust, which rendered the most intimate relations necessary, and it was only when Napoleon was confined to the Island of Elba that Colonel Lehmanousky retired from the service.

I have touched on the life of this remarkable man for the purpose of introducing to the reader a narrative, which he was kind enough to furnish me, of the destruction of the Spanish Inquisition, near Madrid, in which transaction he was the chief agent.

"In the year 1809," said Colonel Lehmanousky, being then at Madrid, my attention was directed to the Inquisition, in the neighbourhood of the city. Napoleon had previously issued a decree for the suppression of this institution, whenever his victorious troops should extend their arms to its vicinity. I reminded Marshal Soult, then governor of Madrid, of this decree, and he directed me to proceed to destroy it. I informed him that my regiment, the 9th Polish Lancers, was insufficient for such a service, but that if he would give me two additional regiments, I would undertake the work. He accordingly gave me the two required regiments, one of which, the 117th, was under the command of Colonel De Lile, who is now, like myself, a minister of the Evangelical churches in Marseilles, France.

"With these troops I proceeded forthwith to the Inquisition, which was situated about five miles from the city. It was surrounded by a wall of great strength, and defended by about 400 soldiers. When we arrived at the walls, I addressed one of the sentinels, and summoned the inquisitors to surrender to the imperial army, and open the gates of the Inquisition.

"The sentinel, who was standing on the wall, appeared to enter into conversation, for a few moments, with some one within, at the close of which he presented his musket and shot one of my men. This was the signal for attack, and I ordered my troops to fire upon those who appeared upon the walls.

"It was soon obvious that it was an unequal warfare. The walls were covered with the soldiers of the holy office. There was also a breastwork upon the wall, behind which they kept, except as they partially exposed themselves in order to discharge their muskets. Our troops were in the open plain, and exposed to a destructive fire. We had no cannon, nor could we scale the walls, and the gates successfully resisted all attempts at forcing them. I saw that it was necessary to change the mode of attack, and directed some trees to be cut down and trimmed and brought on the ground, to be used as battering-arms. Two of these were taken up by detachments of men, as numerous as could work to advantage, and brought to bear upon the walls with all the power which they could exert, regardless of the deadly fire which was poured upon them. Presently the walls began to tremble, and finally a breach was made, and the Imperial troops rushed into the Inquisition. Here we met with an incident full of interest. The Inquisitor-General, followed by the confessors, all came out of their rooms, as we were making our way to the interior of the Inquisition, and with long faces and their arms crossed over their breasts, and their fingers resting on their shoulders, as though they had been deaf to all the noise of the attack and defence, and had just learned what was going on! They addressed themselves, in the language of rebuke, to their own soldiers, saying, "Why do you fight our friends, the French?"

"Their intention, apparently, was to make us think that this defence was wholly unauthorized by them, hoping that they could produce in our minds a belief that they were friendly, they would have a better opportunity, amid the confusion and plunder, to escape.

"But their artifice was too shallow to succeed. I caused them to be placed under guard, and all the soldiers of the Inquisition to be secured as prisoners. We then proceeded to examine the prison-houses. We passed through room after room. We found altars and crucifixes and wax candles in abundance, but could discover no evi-

dence of cruelty having been practiced there—nothing of those peculiar features which we expected to find in an Inquisition. There was magnificence and splendour on every hand. The architectural proportions were perfect. The ceiling and marble floors were highly polished and of exquisite design. There was everything to please the eye and gratify a cultivated taste; but where were those horrid instruments of torture, of which we had been told, and those dungeons in which human beings were said to be buried alive?

"We searched in vain. The holy Fathers assured us that they had been misled—that we had seen all; and I prepared to give up the search, convinced that this Inquisition was an exception to the general rule.

"But Colonel De Lile was not so ready as myself to give up the search, and said to me: 'Colonel, you are commander, to-day, and as you say so it must be; but if you will be advised by me, let this marble door be examined more closely. Let some water be brought in and poured upon it, and we will watch and see if there is any place through which it passes more freely than elsewhere.'

"I replied to him: 'Do as you please, Colonel,' and he ordered water to be brought accordingly. The slabs of marble are large and beautifully polished and well adjusted. When the water had been poured over the floor, much to the dissatisfaction of the Inquisitors, a careful examination was made of every atom in the marble to see if water passed through. Presently Colonel De Lile exclaimed that he had found it!

By the side of one of these marble slabs the water passed through freely, indicating an opening beneath. All hands were now at work for further discovery, the officers with their swords, and the soldiers with their bayonets, seeking to clear out the seam and dry up the slab. Others, with the butts of their muskets, commenced striking the slab with all their might, to break it, while the priests remonstrated against our desecrating their holy and beautiful house.

"While thus engaged, a soldier, who was

hanging with the butt of his musket, struck a spring, and the marble slab flew up. Then the faces of the Inquisitors grew pale; and as Belshazzar, when the hand writing appeared on the wall, so did those men of Belial quiver in every bone, joint, and sinew. We looked beneath the marble slab now partly raised, and saw a staircase. I stepped to the altar and took from a candlestick one of the candles, four feet in length, which was burning, that I might explore the regions beneath. As I was doing this I was arrested by one of the Inquisitors, who laid his hand gently on my arm, and with a very devout and holy look, said: 'My son, you must not take that with your profane and bloody hand; it is holy.'

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"As we reached the foot of the stairs, we entered a large square room, which was called the Hall of Judgment. In the centre of it was a large block, with a chain fastened to it. On this they had been accustomed to place the accused. On one side of the room was an elevated seat, called the Throne of Judgment. This the Inquisitor-General occupied, and on either side were seats, less elevated, for the priests, when engaged in the solemn business of the Holy Inquisition. From this room we proceeded to the right, and obtained access to small cells, extending the entire length of the edifice; and, here, what a sight met our eyes! How has the benign religion of Jesus been abused and plundered by its professed friends!

"These cells were places of solitary confinement, where the wretched objects of inquisitorial hate were confined, year after year, till death overcame them from their sufferings. Their bodies were suffered to remain until they were entirely decayed, and the rooms unfit for others to occupy to those who occupied the Inquisition, there were flux or tuber extending to the open air, sufficiently capacious to carry off the odor from those decaying bodies.

"In these cells we found the remains of some who had paid the debt of nature. Some of them had been dead apparently but a short time, while of others nothing remained but their bones still chained to the floor of their dungeon! In others we found living sufferers of every age and of both sexes, from the young man and maiden to those of threescore and ten years, all as naked as when they were born into the world.

"Our soldiers immediately applied themselves to releasing these captives from their chains. They stripped themselves of a part of their own clothing in order to cover these wretched bodies, and were exceedingly anxious to bring them up to the light of day. But aware of the danger, I insisted on their wants being supplied, and their being brought gradually to the light, as they could bear it.

"When we had examined the cells, and opened the doors of those who yet survived, we proceeded to explore another room on the left. Here we found the instruments of torture, of every kind which the ingenuity of man or devil could invent. At the sight of them the fury of our soldiers refused any longer to be restrained. They declared that every inquisitor, monk, and soldier of this establishment deserved to be put to the torture. We did not attempt any longer to restrain them. Accordingly, they commenced at once the work of torture upon the inquisitors. I remained till I saw four different kinds of torture applied to them, and then retired from the awful scene which ended not so long as one remained upon whom they could wreak revenge.

"As soon as the poor sufferers in the cells of the Inquisition could with safety be brought out of their gloom to the light of day, news having been spread far and near that numbers had been released from the Inquisition! all who had been deprived of friends by the inquisitors, came to inquire if these were among the number. And what a meeting was there! Numerous victims, who had been buried alive for many years, were now restored to the active world; and some of them found here a son, and there a daughter, here a sister and there a brother; but some, alas! could recognize no surviving friends!

"Their intention, apparently, was to make us think that this defence was wholly unauthorized by them, hoping that they could produce in our minds a belief that they were friendly, they would have a better opportunity, amid the confusion and plunder, to escape.

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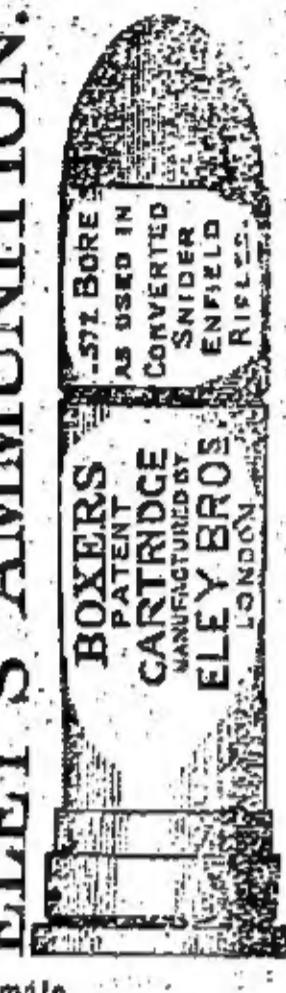
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"When we

Fruits.	
Oranges,	catty 190 150
Oranges,	" 130 120
Oranges,	" 150 130
Oranges,	each 140 120
Oranges,	" 150 120
Fresh,	" 150 120
Dried,	" 50 40
each,	70 60
each,	40 36
each,	210 200
each,	170 160
each,	50 40
each,	340 326
each,	320 300
each,	280 240
each,	40 36
each,	130 120
each,	280 10
each,	" 1 1
each,	100 90
each,	350 300
each,	350 300
each,	80 70
each,	80 70
each,	60 50
bottle,	700 600
catty,	500 450
catty,	500 450
catty,	" 1 1
catty,	60 50
bottle,	700 600
catty,	500 450
catty,	" 1 1
catty,	70 60
each,	70 60
each,	36 30
catty,	" 1 1
catty,	500 450
Miscellaneous.	

## Miscellaneous.

HEAD GEAR FOR INDIAN TROOPS.—It appears strange that some of our European troops in India are but indifferently provided with proper head gear; and that too on a false plea of economy, so that our soldiers are exposed to the risk of sun-stroke, &c. Looked at in the bare economic point of view, it is a great mistake, as each trained soldier represents at least £100, while the cost of a best "air chamber" helmet does not exceed by a few shillings the wicker-work one served out in its place—an affair which quickly gets out of shape, and ceases to be a proper protection. It is stated that a certain colonel who had the real comfort of his men at heart, and was desirous of preserving them as victims only for powder and shot, ordered at his own expense a supply of Eley's air-chamber helmets, and his men rejoiced in the hope of duly wearing them. But unfortunately the "regulations" came in their way, which ordered that nothing but the regulation helmet should be used. Of course "regulations" must be closely followed wherever possible, but in such a case as this it seems marvelous that where no difference can be detected in look, the known superiority of the helmet being so great, our soldiers should be compelled to encounter death and sickness needlessly.—Standard, Feb. 25th, 1868.



These CARTRIDGES are made in a new and improved case, containing a bullet of a new and improved form, and having a rifled bore, and all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, as the standard rifle ammunition, for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively for the sniper rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of Military breech Loading Rifles.

They are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, Water-proof and imperishable in my climate.

Boxer Cartridge Case (empty), of all three sizes packed with or without Bullets, and machine for fastening same in cartridges.

Makers of Boxer CARTRIDGES, 450 bore, for Revolving Rifles in Her Majesty's Navy.

Boxer CARTRIDGES for Lepeau Revolvers of 12 M. 9 M. and 7 M. bore.

Central Fire and Peep Fire CARTRIDGES for all sizes of guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof Boxer, F. B. C. Co. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distance. Felt Wedges to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.—See Standard, Feb. 25th, 1868.

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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

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Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Parcours to the Queen,

Soho Square, London.

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To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PEATMEN'S STAM CUTTER, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for a time.

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Inspector of Markets.

## Miscellaneous.

WASHING BOOKS  
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GERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use  
of Ladies and Gentlemen, now  
in Office.—Price, \$1 each.

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For Rifle Practice,  
at the WIMBLEDON RIFLE  
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VICE, LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES  
ASSOCIATION, BY-LAWS, INSTRU-  
MENTS, REGISTER KEEPER, AND TAR-  
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PRICE, 50 cents each.  
Visible for the waistcoat pocket.

FRAUD.

June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a  
was convicted at the Supreme Court,  
accused of counterfeiting the

LABELS

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

RS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

the 30th of the same month, for

SPURIOUS ARTICLES

in imitation of Messrs CROSSE

WELL'S, SHAIK BACHIOU was

the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

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STORES, under CROSSE & BLACKWELL's  
liability to the same punishment, and  
equally prosecuted. Purchasers are  
advised to examine all goods carefully before  
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of CROSSE & BLACKWELL will be held from  
SPECTACULAR DEALERS in India.

II

## Miscellaneous.

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Oranges,

each,

each,</p

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CHINESE COMMERCIAL  
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.  
Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,  
Hongkong.  
638 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.  
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.  
Price, \$5.  
Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 to 4.  
*Foreign Treaties with China.*  
1.—Treaty with Great Britain,  
Chinese Text of the same.  
2.—Treaty with the United States.  
3.—Treaty with France.  
4.—Treaty with Russia.  
Supplementary Treaty with Russia

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 to 5.  
*Articles of Trade with China.*  
1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.  
2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.  
3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues,  
Chinese Text of the same.  
4.—Description of Articles of Import.  
5.—Description of Articles of Export.

CHAP. III.—SEC. 1 to 14.  
*Foreign Commerce with China.*  
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2.—Port of Chinchow or Swatow.  
3.—Port of Kungchau in Haian.  
4.—Port of Amoy.  
5.—Port of Foochow.  
6.—Port of Tamshui and Taiwan in Formosa.  
7.—Port of Ningpo.  
8.—Port of Shanghai.  
9.—Ports on the Yangtze and Trade in the Interior.  
10.—Port of Tangchau or Chefoo.  
11.—Port of Tientsin.  
12.—Port of Newchow or Yangtze.  
13.—Colony of Hongkong.  
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4.—Netherlands India.  
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Sailing Directions for Panay L.  
6.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.  
7.—Burman Moneys, Weights, &c.  
8.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.  
9.—Ceylon.  
10.—English and French Weights, &c.  
11.—United States of America.

CHAP. VII.—SEC. 1 to 6.  
*Tables on Prices, Exchanges, &c.*  
1.—Comparison of Prices.  
2.—Relating to Exchanges.  
3.—Relating to Time.  
4.—Comparison of Weights.  
5.—Measurement of Cargo.  
6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coasts of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII, for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the "China Pilot." With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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不 怕 水 濕 新 樣 銅 帽

在 箱 內 所 用 等 物 俱 全

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